GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REPORMED

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

The synod met at 9 o'clock. After some preliminary busin as, the subject of the admission of the Norte Cereline classis was then taken up.

The Rev. Mr. Conklis said they did not sit here as individuals, but as the representatives of the several individuals, but as the representatives of the several individuals, but as the representatives of the several individuals, but as the representatives of the presentatives of the several individuals, but as the representatives of the several individuals, but as the subject of the subject of Savery they had nothing to do, except to say whether or not the holding of a slave per sewas a sin. If it was, this synod should say so.

A member suggested that the presemble did not contemplate the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Conklis said that whethe it did or did not, the effect was the same. He said that by receiving the

Mr. Cosalis said that whether it did or did not, the effect was the same. He said that by receiving the classic of North Carolina they did not indorse the laws of North Carolina when they were in contravantion of the laws of God. He believed that there were Christian men had ministers who held saves. Such, he believed, were tasse of the North Carolina classis. So far, then, from Slavery, per se, being a sin, it might be a means in the hands of God for the Christian deviation of a perdon of God a scople. He regarded the anti-Slaver; movement as being to some extent attributable to infidelity. Infidel reformers would cry Hatchigh at the suspension of slaves—not because of the benefit to the slaves, but because of the down fall of the church. He noped that spact from the influence of infidelity and the press, the sysod would plant itself on the word of God and decide the question from

The Rev. Mr. STIMSON was opposed to the presm-The Rev. Mr. STINSON was opposed to be presum-ble because in wanted the naked question of the re-ception or non-reception taken independent of all other counderations. He believed Slavery to be an evil, but he could not say it was a sim. A vote upon the question of reception without the presumple would dethat those who voted against the reception did not conform to the doc rine of Paul, who received such conform to the doc rine of Paul, who received such men into the church.

Elder Gran coincided in the opinion of Mr. Stimson.

Dr. How said that to say that Savery was a serious injustice was to say it was a su. He believed that the immediate emancips ion of the slaves would be the hight of injustice and cruelty. Would the abolitionists of the North open their houses to receive stem? ingh of ministee and crusity. Would the Abstraction ists of the North open their houses to receive seem? This subject of Slavery was not contained in the report. It had been dragged in by members. He had been amazed at hearing on this floor an appeal to Moses, the prophets and the apostles denounced. Hed we progressed so far that the laws of God had no longer any influence with us? It do we got shead so rapidly that an appeal to goopel must se followed by an allusion that the one who had made such an appeal had been taking a twenty years sleep. American Slavery had been brought about to serve the cause of the elevation of the African race. The setting of Joseph into Exypt was a great sid, but great good resulted from it. The stealing of alayes from the coast of Africa had been done by whicked men. But the slaves once brought here, were under the influence of Christian civilization.

The Rev. Mr. ALLEGER raised a point of order. He said that the question of emancipation was not before

said that the question of emancipation was not before

The CHAIR pronounced Dr. How is order. After a

few words the doctor closed.

The Rev. Dr. Hors followed. He desired that mem-The Rev. It. However, the master to the question, which was the pseamble having reference to sympathy being shown to these owners of slaves who were such from accessity, and not from choice. Toere was no opinion expressed on the sin of Slavery per se, but certain members bud meetighed against the immediate emanipation of slaves, which was taking too much latitade n the discussion. This preamble, the doctor thought, occusied model ground. While it was not obnexious to the sentiments of those who regarded Slavery a positive sis, it did not forbid the assent of those who look even a diametrical view. The speaker read an took even a diametrical view. The speaker read assembly of the Presbyteriau church of 1s18, to the effect that the assembly, while they could not regard Slavery with approval, expressed their Christian sympathy for such as were involuntary slaveholders.

Several members expressing a desire to have the Slaventy streety confined to the main sount of the

Several members expressing a desire to have the discussion strictly confined to the main point of the preamble, the president stated that according to his view, as a full discussion must take place, he had resolved tout it might as well be had under the preamble, and should endore the observance of such a rule.

The Rev Mr Presex sugged that so many diverse opinions on the subject of Slavery had been set forth in the synod, he could not gather even the average view of this beey. Some had employed scripture to justify it, and in the next oreath xpressed their abhorises of the institution; they believe it to be an

horresce of the institution; they believe it to be an instrument of good, and s ill refuse to have anything to so with it, though Provilence overrules evil for with it, though Providence overrules evil The reverent gentlemen thought this quest good. The reverent gentlemen thought this quest should stard or fall by the Bibis. In a few year classis from Utah mi, ht be applying for admission i the church, and an inquiry in regard to the number

the church, and an includy in regard to the number of wives of cirryymen would come up, and must likewise be referred to the scripture standard.

The Rev. John Durons offered an amesdment to the treamble, making it read as follows:

"While this synod cannot sympathies with these system of American Stavery, it does sympathies with those who had themselves in the milut of Stavery, and the owners of savery.

The Lev. Mr. Stavery, and the owners of savery to the system of the s then envise in the milit of Slavery, and the owners of saves.

The Rev. Mr. Skans opposed the amendment to the premible, because it was too soft, and the preamble itself because it was too hard; and as he was neither

a "Here" nor a "Soit," he could accept neither.

Dr. Bernunk looked upon this subject as bringing a new question before he Dutch church. He thought the whole gist of the amendment was to declare the slaveholder a very afflicted person, and that we symmetric the slaveholder a very afflicted person, and that we symmetry the slaveholder a very afflicted person, and that we symmetric the slaveholder as very afflicted person, and that we symmetric the slaveholder as very afflicted person, and that we symmetric the slaveholder as the slaveholder as very afflicted person and the slaveholder as very afflicted person and the slaveholder as very afflicted person as the slaveholder as very as the slaveholder as very afflicted person as very as the slaveholder as very afflicted person as very as pathize with him. He was not an Abolition to the common acceptation of the term, as he could not approve the principles of many who professed to be such. The doctor thought, on the question of the reception of this classis, that it should be openly proctained that the aynod acknowledged the great evil of Slavey, but agreed to admit the classis on the ground of the being an afflicted community. This was one of the most remarkable debates that have engaged the syno-and be regretted to see that their proceedings we most remarkable debates that he engaged the syno-, and he regretted to see that their proceedings were paraded in the daily papers in a manner to present this hody the prey of most conflicting opicions. His wish was to excline this exciting question from the action of the synod. He thought that other important interests demanding the attention of this session were being neglected by the innecessary dispute, now going on! The dector instanced several leading sectarian bodies in this country, as illustrating the disastrops results springing from the intronuction of this exciting topic in their deliberations. The doctor was willing to throw open the lastitutions of the Reformed Dutch church to the access of the students of the per-Dutch church to the acrees of the students of the pe-titioning classes; he was willing that the young men should go to North Carelina and officiale there; but should go to North Carelina and omena e tare; on he was unwiding that this subject should be intro-duced into the church—being as it is a diserganizing and distracting element. He observed that a paper of this morning had stated that he had given the sati-Slavery movement a stab. He declared his desire to gag anti-Slavery and pro-Slavery—to gag them both. gag anti Shvery and pro Slavery—to gag them both.
While he was agreed to admit this classis, he desired
that they should be given to understand that the synod were not disposed to comment Slavery, but to exact from them a christian-like treatment of their slaves. Judge Bacon moved the whole subject be laid on

The question was taken and decided carried by the chairman by a vote of forty-four to forty-one.

Dr. How then called for the year and nays, which were recorded as follows, some members no

were recorded as follows, some members not voting previously:

YEAS—A R. Van Nest. J. S. Lord, A. R. Thompson, E. C. Cook, G. W. Grerd, B. Vat. Zand. C. G. Van Riper, J. D. Waldron, A. Elm-odorf, G. W. Schung, G. G. Wan Riper, J. D. Waldron, A. Elm-odorf, G. W. Schung, G. G. Barges, F. J. Waldron, J. B. Aligner, G. H. Manderill, W. W. Hallows, A. Polhemus, H. Vedicer, J. P. Lyster, J. M. Wyckell, J. Van Zandt, V. M. Hulbert, J. H. Petringill, C. G. Lansing, W. C. Miller, J. C. H. Hoes, D. Conkin, C. Holmes, W. Saley, P. G. Tee Evek, G. T. Seale, J. S. Shaw, B. Sart, E. S. Hammond, H. J. Diezendorf, J. G. Van Voott, R. Wells, L. H. Van Wyck, N. D. Williamson, J. Durgee, A. J. Founs, J. D. Ocsbery, W. B. Hull, G. Rockwell, W. J. Beson, J. Searle, H. Slawson, J. A. De Witt, L. Hollington, O. H. Grezay—M. Rats—C. Whitehead, T. Jeermish, A. Van Need, C. H. Ammerman, J. M. Macalley, F. F. Cornell, W. C. Grey, S. B. Haw, J. S. Sears, A. Meesler, H. C. Vannessiale, P. A. Vootbes, W. V. V. Mahon, J. Gardner, F. H. Van Derseera, J. Brinkerhoff, W. Ferris, J. J. Johnson, T. B. Romys, W. J. R. Taylor, C. Warfe, N. Concalla, A. G. Kyerson, C. B. Doremin, J. Halstead, P. Phaeps, J. M. See, A. C. Milleynigh, H. D. G. C. W. W. Ratley, C. F. Criscoll, B. Hoff, D. D. Dennarot, R. C. Liew, W. Van Venraken, N. Marram, J. V. R. Fowler, A. Repalve, P. Festi, J. Milnor, J. Steele, J. Drobs, A. Fouls—T. The symod then adjourned to 4 o'clock.

Afternoon Session. The synod then adjourned to 4 o'clock.

The synod then adjourned to 4 o'clock.

The synod reassembled at 4 o'clock. Top order of

the day, the consideration of the report of the com-mittee on the communication of the classis of Nea-York, was taken up. The paragraph respecting the multiplicity of objects of benevolence became the sur-ject of debate. A motion was made to strike out this part of their report. The subject of the action of the board of publics ion care up in a discussion, which continues for two bours. The matica to strike out prevaile after which the report was adopted. The synod then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock on Friday

During the evening many of the members of the system paid a visit to the exhibition of the American institute, in accordance with an invitation extended

It was understood among the members that one of the periodestand in the recent debate upon the question intended to move on Friday to take the subject of the admission of the North Carolina classis from the table and have it again before the synod for consideration. If so, it is quite probable there will be further debate. TAMMANY RATIFICATION MEETING.

grand mass ratification county meeting of the Softs was held last evening in Tanmany ball. A crowd was gathered by the usual tar-barrels and cacnon, and at 74 o'clock, ou motion of Col. DELAYAN of the Navy agent's office, Cornelius W. Law-BENCE was called to the chair, and a large number of vice-presidents and secretaries were appointed.

JOHN COCHRANK surveyor of this port, proceeded to read a batch of resourtions, the first of which is as

Ioliows:

Resided That the language of the Nebraska-Kanssa bill,
which deceares that "the people shall be seft perfectly free to
"form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own
"may, support only to the Constitution of the United States," is
the bursest language of the while Northern nemocracy; and that the honest language of the while Northern nemocracy; and that we view with equal shorteness every attempted invasion of this their right, upon whatever pretense it may be grounded, or from whatever quarter it may be directed; consident of the opacity of each member of the Union for self-government, and trusting in the besited indicated of as American divillation eventually to dispose more attracted by to every part, and most safely to the whole of the Union, of the question of domestic entired. We, therefore, are opposed to the repeal of the Nebraiks bill, by which this question is virtually settled; and are equally opposed to all attempts to restore the Missouri compromise, as unwise, implicite, and useless.

qually opposed to all attempts to remove the missour course, as nawles, imposints, and needed.

The others pitch into the Know-Nothings, the casal eplargement, and the Maine law, whitewas; the President, and wind up by recommending the State, city and county ticket. When the surveyor came to the candidate for street commissioner, Samuel Allen, a knot of the frien a of Harry Howard, who is a candidate for the same office, made a fuse, a regular Tam-many object on a compound of cheers and grouns and Those who interfered got a terrible hus-ling,

and more than one man must feel uncomfortable to-day. The uproar continued for several minutes.

A letter had been received from John McKeon, United States district-attorney, reviewing the state of parties generally, and the "unbending fidelity of

parties generally, and the "unbending fidelity of "Frankin Pierce," in this way:

Frankin Pierce has, by his support of the Kansus-Nebraska bill, given evidence of his determination to sustain the principle of the right of the peons of the Terrisories to govern themselves. He has proved his devotation to the Constitution, which carrantees equally between the Free and the S are States. He arew full will that the ery of 'No more Stave States, was but to be followed up by a dissolution of the Union. With such misrase for him he did not heatste to 'state has stand by the Constitution and the Union. Who can doubt that the masses will sustain him in his efforts to preserve our rich inheritance patrictism.

The letter was not read.

The chairman made a vain effort to restore order, and the Hon. Martin Grover of Alleghany county rese to speak on the interior of the Sta e.

Councilman KERRIGAN-O, we don't want to hear anything about that [yells and choers].

Mr. GROVER: I came three hundred miles from the interior [" go back;" "three chee s for Harry Howard." which were given with a will. I came here to call your attention to the great questions of na-tional and State importance; he had looked to Tammany hall as the Mu-sulman looked toward Mesca. many hall as the Musulman looked toward Mooca-Quiet was restored for a few moments and Mr. Gover proceeded to give a history of Tammany; it was inter-impted occasionally by "three cheers for Harry How-"arc," and "put Harry Howard on that banner." Mr. Grover spoke of the consistency of Tammany, and one of the unterrified responded, "you nominated "Channey Shaffer last Fall." A poster was raised on which was the name of Heary H. Howard for street commissioner toge her with sundry eagles, loco-motives and steamboats. Mr. Grover talked as well motives and steamboats. Mr. Grover talked as well as he could for the unity of the party, but the clamor overbore his voice. He did n't like to see the meeting overbore his voice. He did n't like to see the meeding disturbed by any petry squabble about an office about which he cidn't know enough to know what it was for. He said it was a disgrace to the Democratic party [ebeers and tremendous groans]. Mr. Grover went on to talk about rival organizations ["you're in "bad company"] and to say that two new parties came forward to claim their voice. He spoke of the Hindoos ["Will ye be kind enough to put the question on the nomination of Howard"]. He said that the Hindoos da ed from George III, for he checked emigration and naturalization. Tammany hall opposed it then and now ["Ye nominate! "Channecy Staffer last Fall;" "Put him out." Yells and cheers. The Native Ameri-"Put him out." Yelle and cheers.] The Native Ameri-cans acted at Louisville like native Indians. This black tide was not to be rolled back by disorderly cries for Harry Howard. ["Three cheers for Harry Howard."] The Republican party was more dangerous than the Know Nothings. They had actides out negro Slavery. ["So did you in 1848."] These men and us bound, but to do what? ["To defend Harry Howard."] It was true that men had been to Kazsas from other "Three cheers for Harry Howard."] to inter States ["Three cheers for Harry Howard."] to inter-fere; still, not only the North but the South would leave it to Kansas to be settled. As he read in The TRIBUNE, yesterday, it needed nothing but to be let alone and it would settle itself, with a fair prespect of Kansas being a Free State. ["Howard," "Howard" Fists flew, hats dooged plows and men stamped about staking their paws and crying "Howard."] Mr.

Ald, KELLY rose. He was greefed with cheers and heard with respect. Men might have been nominated here who should not have been. Resolutions might have been passed at conventions in the western part of the State which should not have been; but Tarmany bud arways reviewed and corrected that. Herry Howard could be nominated another time ["Now's Howard could be boomna'ed another time ["Now a the time." and other cries] Could say man say that one single name on their ticket was that of a Kcow-Nothing ["Sam Allen"] Mr. Allen had assured him that he was not and never had been a Know-Nothing [cheers]. The Know-Nothing was a mushroom party, born and to be buried in a night, and it should ole in t is great city where it had its birth. Alderman Kelly reviewed the conduct of the Hiss committee and pronounced a enlogy on the Sisters of Charity ["three cheers for the Sisters of Charity"]. He spoke of the actions of the Know Nothing party in Cincisnati and Louisville. It should be "their only emanation" to crash this party, the Know-Nothings ["Chain-shots and "bomb shells!" "Hurra for hurror!"]. Now the Know-Nothing party—the worst which ever emanated in this coun ry—had gone over to black republicanism. The Democratic party—water did she stand? in this coun ry—had gone over to black republication. The Democratic party—where did she stand? She stood where she had always stood. She was the only party which held national principles. The alderman then read from a paraphiet which he said "be" longed to the Know-Nothing party." It made someoody promise not to ab business with or marry Catholics. He proceeded, amd loud cheers, to deput the noblemess of those who came to this country, and, in getting naturalized, swore "eternal veu-"geance to the King of Great Britain." He weat on to Soft-Shells, Hard-Shells and Half-Shells. It was the organization of 1853, he said, which split It was the organization of 1853, he said, which spit the Democratic party. He was as national as any man in this country [cheers.] He spoke of the President as the most liberal-minded man and as good a man as ever sat at the head of the affairs of this Union ["Three cheers for Pierce," "Three cheers for Harry Howard."] Mr. Kelly spoke in high terms of Harry Howard. "Three cheers for Harry Howard." But the cheers for Harry Howard." But Howard. Mr. Kelly spoke in high terms of Harry Howard. Mr. Kelly spoke in high terms of Harry Howard. But Mr. Howard in the cheers for Harry Howard. But Mr. Howard did not belong to that party which mat in this hail ["He's a Democrat."] Mr. Allendid, and was always ready with his purse and his personal efforts to advance the Democratic party. He atvised the friends of Howard to go to the polis on the 6th of November, and not te disturb that meeting. Mr. Kelly said that he had come up fammany stairs bareheaded and barefooted [cheers] to hear the principles of liberalism when a boy ["That a the man who offered \$25 for Atien to vote for him."] As long as his lungs should breaths he would advocate Democracy and speak against Know Nothingism [three cheers.]

Amid loud cries for "Rynders," the meeting was decisred a journed.

Amid lond cries for 'Rynders," the meeting was decisred a jour.ed.

ADAMAINE—I nomina'e Harry Howard on the Tammeny ticket in place of Samuei Allea.

This was responded to by an enormous aye. Firemen have good lungs. The negative was about half as strong, and the man who put the question declared it earnied manimously. Three cheers were then given for Harry Howard, three for Councilman Kerngan, three for Harry Howard, three for everybody else but Allea, and three for Harry Howard, three for everybody else but allea, and three for Harry Howard, and one man was pulsed off the platform and seriously paunded. Altegother the meeting was more than usually lively.

BOARD OF ALDERMEY

THURSDAY, Oct. 25 .- Ald. J. O. BARKER in the

THESPAY, Oct. 10.—And. 0. Communication was received from the chief engineer, with returns of appointments in Fire department for September, as confirmed by the Fire commissioners. Confirmed.

The report on the complaint of Engine company No. 5 sgainst Eugine company No. 14 in favor of reversing the action of the board of Fire commissioners to expel Augustus H. Tyler and Ed. Barke of engine No. 14, was on motion of Ald. Howard, reterred back to the commissioners.

the commissioners.

The Eighty third street grade-Document No. 23. The Eighty third street grade—Document No. 23, being the report in relation to the Eighty-third street grace, was called up by Ald, Wakeman.

After some debate the resolutions were referred to the counsel of the corporation for his opinion as to the liability of the corporation to pay for the work.

The Matsell report—Ald, Bands presentes his police report on Matsell, the dog pound and the black truck.

Ald. KELLY thought it should be laid on the table

and printed.

Ald, Barsos hoped to get further than that with it; he would take that if he could not do better.

be con mittee whether it was a report.
The PRESIDENT stated that it was signed only by

Briggs.
Ald C. H. Tecker - This report is of one hundred pases and I read about fifty pages before the rest was finished. It was not until 4:20 P. M. that I could compense the reading. I had not time to faish. I trust that the report may go back to the committee as

that I can see it.

Ald. Heroes said that he had lost so much time that he must present it to-night, especially as he had prom-

The PRESIDENT decided that it was no report and could not be considered as such until signed by a ma-jerity of the committee. So it was sent back to them. The beard as journed to November.

RACHEL IN BOSTON.

Boston is a town with pretensions and a character of its own. The respectable usage of taking no epinions at second hand is believed to prevail thers. Accordingly, when that famous artist, who in America finishes the conquest of the civil zed world, first confrosted a Boston audience, fresh as she was from the enthusiasm of New York, it was like passing from tropical summer to hyperborean cold. The thester was crowded, but it was a crowd of independent, unsympathetic critics. It was curious to watch the frigid resistance gradually yielding, but a ill doubting, and besitating to be conquered. It was even more curious to see the final surrender and the volcanic fanatici,m of delight which broke out at last.

Rachel first appeared in Bos on as Camiffs. There can be no difference of sentiment on that wonderful creation of art, except as those who have seen it often est will most deeply feel and enjoy its exceeding be suty. It never seemed more perfect than on that evening at Boston. The stately grace, the melancholy music of the voice, the tender and absorbing passion, the shadow and sense of the coming estastroshe, which in Rachel's performance crown the massive and masculice under work of the poem, as a Gothic cathedral crowns its foundations, had, however, little effect on the spectators, except to hold them is silence. Throughout the touching earlier scenes searcely a throb of applause was heard; and even that exquisite burst of feeing where Camilie, watching the effect of her sister's appeal upon her brother and lover, and hoping that they will still refuse the fratricidal combat, excisins

Courage! its s'attendriesent! seemed not to soften the critical heart of the audience, any more than the savage stubbornness of the cham-

pions on the stage. The last seene of this play, and especially what follows when Csmil e hears the result of the battle, is, we must believe, the most consummate achieve ment of this great actress. And it is none the less worthy of admiration from the fact that it is original with her Corneille affords no indication of it. In the written play. Camitle, on hearing of the event, simply exclaims, Alas! while the tracition of the French stage merely made the heroine sisk into a chair over whelmed with sorrow, but not fainting, as she uttered the word; and long after her reputation had been established Rachel continued to perform the scene as it had been done before her. We have heard—and we believe the anecdote is new, at least to the American public-that the first innovation was suggested by an accident which only genius could turn to such account. M'ile Rachel was recovering from a fit of illness, when all at once her physician ceased his visits. One day he resppeared with his arm in a sling, and on the inquiry from Madame Pelix why he had deserted them so suddenly, he replied that he had dangerously hurt his has d, at the same time drawing it from the scarf, bruised and bands ed, to show it to the questioner At that instant M'ile Rachel happened to look into the room, and the sight had such as effect upon her nerves, sensitive from weakness, that she instantly awooned; but while she felt herself fairing, the thought fisshed over her mind that if a thing like thus had such an influence on her, the result u on Camille of ber lover's death must be much more intense and crushing. The thought was confirmed by reflection afterward; and on first playing the part again, this piece of p-rsonal experience was intro-duced with an effect which we, to whom it was never an incovation upon established usage, causet apprecinte. But even this was far from being the perfect scene that now so thrille and moves every heart. We well remember that the Camille we saw at Paris, several years ago, revived from her swoon at once to deliver the reply to her "p tiles father," whereas now there intervenes the very climax, and the most affecting trait of all her acting. We mean, of course, the dull, wandering, idiotic stare with which she recovers to partial consciousness from the blow that has broken ber heart forever, and then those terrible, resistless sobs in which her agony and despair next find expression. This, too, is said to be suggested by an event in her personal history, which illustrating the gradual way in which a perfect work of art is brought to its final form. M'lle Rachel had heard that a very dear friend had been accidentally killed, and in a state bordering on distraction, rushed to the house. On entering the door she heard from an inner room the voice of her friend. The shock was so great that she fell to the floor, and remained insensible for several minutes. When she opened her eyes-so runs the accedite-she was conscious of nothing, neither where she was nor what had happened, but only of a sort of idiotic forgetfalness everything: till saddenly she perceived her friends around anxiously watching her, and entire consciousness brought a burst of passionate and nervous weeping, accompanied all the while, as she said afterward, by a feeling that the great scene of Camille should thus be finished. The use of such suggestions as these in such a way, recalls the example of Goethe, whose most exquisite productions were so often but

the facts of his own private life applied to the purposes of his art. This matchless piece of acting produces a double el fect upon the beholder; first, the most entire sympathy with the suffering depicted by the artist; and then, a corresponding admiration for the power which creates such an illusion and causes so pure and fice a pleasure to the mind. At Boston there was the silence which marks the one feeling, but it seemed somehow to be mixed with wender and doubt; and when the applause came which expresses the other, it was cold and feeble Nor was the explosion in which Camille responds to ber father, or that with which she meets her brother and finally maddens him to her own killing, so effective with the Bostonians as we had seen it elsewhere. After the curtain fell the applause was comparatively small, and though M'fle Rachel was ea led out to bow once more to the sudience, it seemed to be bestowed rather as a duty. The result of the experiment was by no means such as we saw on the next evening when Beston forgot all its superficial frigidity, and its hidden deeps

of enthusiasm burst freely out and rose to high tide. What the pure and sorrowed Camille had failed to do was done by the superb Phedre, viotim of Pate, vainly contending against passions inspired by an implacable deity and the crimss by which they sought gratification and safety. If Camille is the most beauful and touching of Rachel's characters, Phédre is the most powerful and exciting. Complications and contrasts of passion reach their highest point in this most tragic of all plays. Pheore, tom by every conflicting emotion, love, remorse, fear, hope, jealousy hate and despair, knows no instant of reposs, and is never seen except as she is whirled about, struggling and resisting, by a storm of the most violen: feeling This is continued through five acts, and the wonder is how it can be so represented that while at the very beginning the tempest seems at its hight, and indeed is scarcely less intense than at the catastrophe, we are earried through to the end, not merely without a dimination but with a constant increase of our interest. This is due to the almost infinite variety of expression, and the perfect shading and harmony of detail, with which the skill of the artist clothes the character throughout the events of the play. Herein we must, perhaps, find the utmost mirscle of the dramatic art; but there is

Atd. But inquired if it was signed by a majority of | less remarkable. We mean the impression she everywb-re subtly conveys of the my sterio as superior po reg urging her to a correct she ab sars but cannot escape. It is true the language of the play isdicates this is one or two places, but the words seem narral, and fail to carry he idea to the mind, while the acting never ceases to convey it. In this Rachel has caught the spirit of the Greek drama to a degree far beyond Recine, and gives to his tragedy a higher significance then be himself conceived.

It was Phedre, so represented, which lifted Boston into a surprising enthusiasm, for which Boston ought to feel profoundly grateful. The fire of the acmore animated throng one cannot hope to see. The besitation and coldness of the preceding evening were quite forgetten. Voileys of applause hailed every magn ficent point of the performan e, Rachel was recall d after every exit; and when the whole was ever and the curtain had been lifted again in obedience to a spontaseems and universal demand, the people, with shouts of delight and admiration, ross to receive the consummate artist to whom they were indebted for a pleasure skin to that derived from the Venus of Milo, the pictures of Raphael or the music of Beethoven, only more electrical and diffusive.

" THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS" AT WAL-LACK'S AND AT BURTON'S.

A comedy under the above title, of foreign importstion, was produced on Wednesday night for the first time at both Mr. Wallack's and Mr. Burson's the sters. Of these races for the earliest robbery of the sweat of other men's brains, which reflect disgrace on the sharacter of the country and its drams, we are anwilling on the cocasion to speak with the harshness such predatory practices deserve, because they are of times honored custom here and not peculiar to say particular theater. The custom, however, were far more hoaored in the breach than the observance, especially when the spoil for which such eager race is run, is so valueless as that produced last avening.

The play of "The Man of Many Friends" was

coldly received at Wallack's, and fully justified the un avorable decision expressed by the good-natured silence of a large and elegant assemblage. We do net know the name of the author, and we avoided the inquiry lest it might detract from his reputation in our esteem if he should be established in fame; and if a beginner, then that we might judge his next work without prejudice. The comedy was dult, heavy and cruelly leng. Occasionally a sparkle of wit aw ke us, but only to reveal more clearly the dreariness around. As there was not the slightes; trace of plot, it would be impossible to describe it. There was a faint glimmering of an object which is as old as Molière, and somewhat better despioped in Bulwer's play of "Money." A doll-maker retires from business; his wealth attracts around him a beartiess crew of fashionables who becrow his money and try to seduce his wife; he instructs a friend to circulate the report that his banker has failed and scares them off with the tale of ruin. Had the piece ended here it might have escaped severe notice, but the sufter does to t let them go, and why they remain nobody can conceive except it be to make a third dreary act. At the fail of the curtain the piece was announced for repetition smid a polite silenes. Me Walcot played Popples the doll-maker, or rather, we may say, waded through it with that vigor and artistic distinctness which characterizes his portraits; his performance was a continuous represent on the author for not having given him so nething better to do. Mrs. Pepples was not to be reclaimed by all the energy of Mrs. Hosy. Brougham made ar admirable sketch o his own out of some materials supplied to him; but he pertainly owed as much to his wigmaker as to his dramatist. We remember having seen Horace Vernet, the painter, in a moment of a tistic frole, produce the head of a negro miracalously vigorous, drawn on the plaster of a wall, with the gray and black ashes of a cigar, using the cigar as his brush, and a box of red wafers, out of which he compounded the red for the lips and the violet tints of the flesh. In such wise we have seen acto a produce characters when the most meager materials were supplied to them. The comedy was put upon the stage with all the elegance and good taste with which a that Mr. Wallack undertakes is done. We regret that

it deserved it not At Burios's this new candidate for dramati a favor was received with far more cheery welcome; but the reception was more due to Mr. Burton's personation of Popples than to any intrinsic merit in the piece. This admirable artist can almost single-hanced invare at least a fair success to any play in which he appears. Under the cloak of his baoyant humor he wraps up all faults and carries them gallantly through, never permitting the audi-noe a dull cynia moment to analyza and condemn. The character of Popples is a quaint, curious piece of porcelain, which we should fancy to have been more fixed to the dry, hard humor or Buckstone than the rich magnificant mirthfulness or Burton. Mr. Burton always lays on his coloring with a bold broad brush, and requires a genial character which will bear a lavish painting. Popples is not such. Still he personated the part with admirable skill, and in many instances with a delicate per ception of the nice shares of character deserving of al praise. The part of Mrs. Martingale seemed built for Mrs. Hughes; and Mr. Rainford, as the Lincolnshire "old friend," was highly creditable. Mr. Jordan's bandsome presence set off the insipid aristocrat. Still be, or rather the character he represented, was a fittle exaggerated. It is an old tradition of the stage, and a very diasgreeable one two. The top of real life is sufficiently disquating; but the stage fup is unbearable. The Honorable Arlington Veneer is one of the blemishes of the piece. The mise en scene, as the stage appointments are absurdly called, in the first not was faultiess. We have never seen a more admirable drawing-room, and we must not forget to pay a passing compliment to a large white parrol that aid his part to perfection. The "Man of Many 'Friends," es played at Burton's, was a success, if applause may be considered to make one.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the wea ther on Wednesday there was a good attendance of visitors at the Palace. The Sixth avenue cars, slopping so conveniently at the door of the Palace, renders the weather, however unfavorable, but little obstacle. In fact, an evening at the Crystal Palace, with the various brilliancies of that magnificent inte rior, the flowers and fruits, and the activity of the scene, is enough to make one forget for the time the indications of an approaching of Winter;

" For though the dark sky lowers, Our sunshine is within "

The principal arrivals, in addition to the poultry, which we reported in advance yesterday, is a speci-men of coal which was brought by Capt. J. H. Hartstein from Harde island, in lat. 700 30' N., and lon. 54 45' W. The coal is of a bituminous character, reembling charcoal in color, but is very heavy, its speeific gravity being 1.3848. The following is the result of an analysis of this article:

Cope Fixed Carbon

The mine in which it was found is within two hundred feet of the above, a few feet above the level of the sea, and the vein is from four to five feet thick. It is believed to be extensive. This is the same kind of

coal as that found on Disco inland by Dr. Kane. This valuable specimen is deposited in the palace by Mr. E Meriam of Brooklyn hights.

Judge Richard Bacon of Simsbury, Conn., has forwarded to the Palace some specimens of peat found in his neighborhood in great abundance. As experiments are being made for using this article for loconotives instead of wood or cope, it is attracting a good deal of attention. A committee of the Institute s to be appointed to investigate the practicability of applying post to this and similar medul purposes. another feature in Backet's Phé dre which is hardly

THE JOS PH WALKER CASE.

THE TABLES TURNED-MR. BARNES AR-RESTED FOR PERJURY.

Mr. Charles F Barnes the former ontractor for raising the famous ship Joseph Walker, as well knows, had Walter R. Jones and they arrested for largeny on Saturday last-he charging them with stea irg ropes and chains used by him is raising the suckes ship. This charge was examined and desmissed by Justice Wetsh, soon af er enion Mr. Jones went before Justice Breaman and made affdarit against Barnes, whom he charged with perjury is wearing fa sely to the aforesaid alleged lavoray. warrant was issued for Mr. Barnes, and on Wednesday night Serg't Man-field of the Taird district Police court arrested him. The percodant was detained to await an examination on the complaint.

THE TURF.

which came off. Here had the call at \$1 to \$30, and won the pace in two heats, distances he Husson cold in the second. The trotting match between Frank Forrester and Lacy Frank's was also a one-sited affair. Forrester won in two straight heats. The Lady was surrounded by her friends, having the call at \$100 to \$60. The fact that she had besten Miller's Dansel and Chicago J ch gave her the optimized to the pre-salt who were now could to back her to the last dollar. The knowing one-swere heavy losers on this tot. The following is the result:

| Pirst II-at. | Second Heat. | 2:30 First mile. | 2:30 First mile. | 2:30 Second mile Total 5216 Total 5218 CITY ITEMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - Sonnambula will be given to-

night for the last time. On Saturday afternoon Mataniello will be played.

The change of hours then, from 1 to 3 o'cl ck, will be maintained. The performances will conclude at 51, the intervals between the acts being shortened for the convenience of out-of town residents. The new artists embarked from Havre on the 13th inst.

The opera season at the Academy thus far has not been so brilliant as the merits of the company and the faste of the city would warrant; but the houses are now improving, and there is a fair chauce of good once, judging by the latest Rehearsals have been actively carried on with a view to novelties, which will now come not only in pieces but in singers. There was some talk about M. Roger, who is not

coming, however. M. Reger is simply a comic opera singer, who went to the grand opers, Paris, when Dupiez was worn out and there was nobody to take his place; but we have had, and now have, butter voices

MADAMS PARODI -This vocalist, with M. Strakesch as director, has given a series of brilliant concerts in Boston, and will, it is understood, return soon to New-

PROMISITORY LAW .- The time heretofore appointed by the recorder to give his decision in the case pendng in the court of Special sessi us against the keepers of the Aster house for selling intoxic sting liquor in violation of this law, is postponed to Friday, Nov. 1, at the same hour and place-9 A. M., Halls of Justice. It is understood that the labors of the recorder have been unusually are news since the retirement of the city judge from the bench, and that he has not been able, in consequence, to devote to this case that attention which its importance seems to demand. All the seconsary facts to justify a recovery by the people having been praved on the trial, and all the objections against the constituienality of the law being fawly presented, the case is deemed a proper ore for their critical examination, and the recorder, as we been, will review the whole subject and deliver a written opinion and decision.

BOARD OF HEALTH. -On Monday last the board o walth met in the City hall, and repealed the ordinance objecting vessels from Beltimore and other ports on he Ches-peake bay to quarantine regulations. The health officer at quarantine. Staten island, has been not fied of the action of the board of health, and Baltimore vessels new come direct y up to the city without detention. At the same time the board rem the injunction of secrecy upon its proceedings, and for the remainder of this year the meetings will be held with open doors.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE COLORED CLERGY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. - Pursuant to a circular issued to the colored clergy of the United States by the Rev. S. V. Berry, assistant to the secretaries of the foreign missionary com. and rector of St. James church, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, inviting them to meet in that city for the purpose of consider-

First . What united action may be taken, consistent with ecclesiastical authority, to promote the growth and extension of the church smong colored people;

Second: What plan may be devised to aid in the upport of colores ministers, &c.

They convened on the 16th inst, and continued their deliberations until Monday evening, when they adoursed, after having formed themselves into a society to be known as the " Secrety for church extension

As the deliberations of this body were not held in public the whole of their proceedings cannot be re-

House of Refuge school examinations .- A down right good time was had by the inmates of the House of Refuse on Wednesday, on the occasion of the regular semi-annual examination of the schools. Mr. Atterbury of the board of trustees, accompanied by Mesers, Randall, McKeen and Seton, superinten tents of schools, and Lucius Hart, Dr. Frank Tathill, Thos. B. Stillman, C. C. Leigh, Brundage, Pardee, Dormer, Stuart, and a large number of ladies, among whom we noticed Miss Greenleaf of Brooklyn, and the daughters of Mr. Superintendent Ketchum were in attendance. The exercises commenced at two o'clock P. M., in the girls' department, with seventy-one pupils and two teachers. The intelligence and genera appearance of the girls were creditable to toose having them in charge. The singing was very fair. Miss Keyes teaches this branch in the girls' department and acts as class-ro- m teacher in the boys' school. There were several bright looking girls who would grace any house, so far as appearances go Compositions were read and classes examined in reading, spelling, arithmetic and other sin ple matters with fair results. At the close of the exercises the company adjourned to a collation prepared by Mrs. Ketchum; after which the boys' school was visited. On entering the room the boys, to the number of four hundred and thirtyfive, with Mr. Hadock principal, and four assistants, arose to welcome the company. Order being restored, the boys, under the direction of Mr. Hart, sang a spirited song in an excellent manner; after which the various classes were examined in reacing, birtory, mental arithmetic, fractions, measuration, interest, with exercises on the blackboard. Many of the how exhibited remarkable promptitude and proficiency, eliciting expressions of warm commendation from all present. A very desirable and much needed innovation is the classification of the boys upon the basis of comparative moral character. There are scores of as fine looking and intelligent boys in the Refuge as can be found in our city in any class of seciety, and such a elemification as is above hinted at would, if combined

with preper conditions, act as a stimulant to the worst beys to try to en er even icto the higher moral and more favores clas es Original addresses were delivered by two of the pupils which were well our selved and spoken; be h were heartily applauded. Singing followed, and addresses were made by several gentle men and the exercises crosed with a general charas by the boys, aided by teachers and visiters under the direction of Mr. Hart, whose admirable tact and happy manuer are too well known to require further notice at our hands. altogether the occasion was one of ab-or sing interest to all present. The total number of hore and girls at present in the Reruge is soc. The new building for the girle' department is progressing t ward completion, and will be a fine specimes of architectural ta te. The grounds are very neatly arranged, and shubbery and flowers add their store to the general embedishment. The Refuge is in excellent hands.

TRACHERS' Association -This body of city teachers will held its monthly meeting for October on Sal urday (to morrow) evening, in the ball of the board of Education. The library committee will submit a report relative to the proper mesas for repidly sugmenting the teachers' inbrary—the establishment of a large pr f-salonal library being now one of the promipent objects of the association. An essay is expected from Wm. T. Graff, Esq , late principal of ward school No. 17. The discussion of the subject under co-sideration at the last meeting." Is teaching a science !"-will also be resumed at this meeting.

DEATH OF JUDGE MOREIS. - In the Circuit court, on Thursday, Mr. D. E. Wheeler announced the ceath o Jus ge M. rris, on of the judges of the Supreme court, which event took place at he house of his father in law, at As-oria, an Wednesday. Mr. Wheeler moved that " a committee be appointed to make arrangements for a general meeting of the bar, to take inte consideration their bereavement arising from the sudgen death of Mr. Justice Morris;" which was acceded to, and Mesers. J. W. Esmonds, D. R. Wheeler, Jas. R. Whiting, Charles O'Coner and W. C. Noyes appointed said committee. "A so, that the court, from respect to the memory of Judge Merris, adjourn. Judge Cowles, who is he ding the term, granted the motion, and the court ar journed to Friday The committee subsequently met and issued the fol-

DEATH OF JUDGE MORRIS.—A morting of the bar on this subjec wit be he d at the graced term room of the Supreme court
on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock. A. M.
The Oyer and Terminer and other branches of the

court continued in session, and the cases which had been commenced before them, proceeded in.

The Superior court slee continued its session. The Common Pleas is not in term. In the Marine court (Judge Birdsall presiding) Mr.

Holmes at nounced the death of Junge M., and moved an adjournment, which was seconded by Mr. Van Winkle, and the court adjourned. Judge Merris has been subject for some time to se-

rious attacks of illness, from disarrangement of the liver and chest. His death it is said was exceedingly sudren, caused by the bursting of a blood vessel of the beart.

The Evening Post gives the following particulars of

Judge Morris's history:

"Mr Morris was born in Bridge street in this city in 1803. When about fifteen his father moved to fludson, where Robert ob ained in the academy of that city such an ecnesion as it could give him. He then entered upon the study of the law in the office of Killian entered upon the study of the law in the office of Auto-entered upon the study of the law in the office of Auto-Millar of Hudson and when aomitted to the bar com-menced practice at Johnston in Columbia county. Re-received an appointment as justice of the peace about the same time. In 1827-28 his brother-in-law, James the same time. It 1827-23 his brother-in-les, James H Hamilton, having been appointed district-attorney for this sistrict, sent for Mr Morris to come to the cits of New-York to be his assistant. Mr. Morris came, and about the same time formed a partnership connection with David E. Wheeler, still a prominout as mber of the Nev-York bar. Daring this period he was elected to the assembly of the State where his zeal for the Democratic party and his devetion to Gov. Marcy were equally conspicuous. Mr Merris remained at the bar until he was elected to the office of recorder in 1836 or 37, since when he has been less of a lawyer than a polytician. His career as a recordor was aboutly terminated in 1241 by a vote of the State seaste, in consequence of the means he employed to abruptly terminated in 1241 by a vote of the State easte, in consequence of the means he employed to expose the Glentworth fraud. The Democracy of New-York made common cause with Mr Morris, and he was chosen mayor of the city in May following, not three months from the time of his removal, by a large majority. Upon the entiration of his term, Mr. Marris tominally returned to his profession, but was thenkful to Mr. Polk for the office of postmaster, in 1844 as a nease of support. During his tenure of this effice, which lasted until the inauguration of Gea. Paylor, Mr Morris was cheefed a member of the constitulor, Mr Morris was cheeted a member of the constitu-tional convention of 1846. The part he took in that body tional convention of 1846. The part he took in that body was nomportant. He was more interested in furthering the views of the general Administration, is ansettling the ir fluence of Silas Wright in the State, than in anything else, but beyond that his mo ements were unimportant. After the expression of his term of effice as postme-ter, Mr. Morris went again in o retirement and comparative obscurity, until he was chested in 1829. comparative obscurity until to was elected, in to the office of judge of the Supreme court, a pos-tor which he had as few qual fications as any mass had held a respectable position at the bar. He has been an inveils nost of the period, and but fir his attempt to get his court to sustain the unconstitutional ordinance of the heart of Aldermen, increasing the ordinance of the board of Alderman, increasing the judges' salaries, his judicial career would have presented no feature of the least public interest. Mr. Morris was a man of strong social instincts, an agreeable companion, well versed in the arts of a local political and an art of a local political and a popular political speaker before an uncultivated audience. He was distantly related to Gaverneur Morris of the revolutionary family, and more nearly to the Morrises of Westchester county."

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY -Mrs. Catharine Channey, widow of Commodore Channey, died on Wednesday evening, at the age of seventy-six years. The funeral is to take place to day at 4 o'clock, of St. Mark's church.

Found Drowsen.-Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest yesterday open the body of an unknown colored man, twenty-five terre of age, found drowned at the fost of Vesey st., N. R. Decoused had a beavy head of hair, and wor simall goate. His dress consisted of black freck coat and namen goars. His dress committed of black freck cent and pents colored puss west fancy socks, and shoes. The peckets of all corbing west termed uside out, and it was evident that the body had been read by some sacrifegious trial. The core-ner's jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning."

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Mr. Geo. Witmore, mate of the steemer Frome bone, lost his life yest rday in consequence of a large box containing muskets, which was being heisted from a lighter alongside of the versel to her deck, having struck him. It appears that the box swing sysinst Mr. W. and knocked him schooless to the deck of the lighter, fracturing his skull so expensively that he died a few monomats after receiving the blow. The jury rencered a verdict of "Death from a fracture of the shall from fa by upon the deck of the lighter." The deceased was thirty-five years of age and an American by birth.

Supply DEATH -An unknown man, very poorly SUPPLY DEATH—An analow minn, very pourity ciethed, while attempting to cross the corner of Castre and White streets, yearerday afternoon, staggered and fell the pines, and the third time remained senseless most the parent. He was placed upon a cart for the purpose of being conveyed to the busplits, but died before reaching it. Cornous Hir on held an inguest muon the body as the Sixth ward Stati min a set of the property of the bury. The traveled was shout thirty-slabt reasts of any, had long, thin black hair and whiskers, and was desired is an oc by whe cloth roundabout, durk green cloth vest striped caseliners parts &c. A knife, razor and soulf but were found to his pockets.

ASSAULT WITH A CART-BUNG.—Luke Trole, a car-man, was resterdly arrowed, charged with committing, on the Tossian shift, an assault, with a carrenny, upon Pailing Burn, where arm he fractured, life was taken to the Tumba, and held to fall in \$500 to sanswer the charge.

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- Patrick Daring attempt at highway robbers.—Patrick Gillespie al as John O'Brien was errested on Wedneslay night, claused with seas ting and attempting to rob High D signerty of Philacelphia at present stopping in Rocevet street. The emplainment alleges that all o'discks on Wednesday night he was pushed through the above errest, when enddenly the prisoner and attern an enrang upon him from the stoop, and while one beld him by the throat the other inverted his hand into one beld him by the throat the other inverted his hand into complement to potent, and was in the set of drawing out a wallet continuing set dollars, when policeman Barr of the Sixth ward came up and arrested Gillephe. The or her fellow took to his heels and escaped. The prisoner was taken before fusion Whish, and tocked up for examination. Dougherty was also lacked up to appear as a witness, he being unable to procure ball.

CROCKERY FOR HOTELS AND DINING SALOONS .-An endress tow and beautiful pattern of Ironatone Warm, of pure and pearly whitecess (ovel shapes) Is well worthy the attention of Hotel and Sourching House Propressor, as a coate less than helf the price of China. No. 189 Pearl st. of St. G. Chamberset, muxi door to "Stewart's."

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 118
Peartet. - See under head of Paints.